

From the Washington Union.
Oregon.

THE WHOLE OF OREGON OR NONE—this is the only alternative as an issue of territorial right. We wholly deny the break in the American title at latitude 49 deg. We hold that our title from 43 deg. 40 min. is one title, and, as we believe, a perfect title against all the world. As the question has been discussed for a quarter of a century between us and England, we are not aware of one argument—scarcely of one phrase purporting to be an argument—which carries our title up to 49 deg. and there stops. We claim as matter of right the territory drained by the Columbia river. In the view of the law of nations, this territory being unoccupied, has its distinctive character and unity as one region, in the fact that it is so drained. And as one region, we either own it, or we do not own it.

Away, then once for all, with such nonsense as the claim of England north of 49 deg. is better than our claim!—Let us at least know clearly, and state accurately, what we do in this matter. If it have ever been deemed expedient (as matter of compromise, and to lull up a dispute) to give away to England a certain portion of that land, all of which we considered ours; or if, from any other motive of high national concernment, it may have been deemed wise to compromise the question of possession, let us say so, and put our past action on that ground. But let us make no attempt to cloak our policy under a pretended inferiority of our title to land so sacrificed. No such pretence can save us.

Again, we must speak to the democratic party of the United States. But we dare to hope that many a liberal whig will feel the force of the appeal which the interests of this country will make to his patriotism upon this important question. We especially address ourselves, however, at this time, to the democratic party, because of the peculiar circumstances which have connected them in past times with the question of Oregon. They became peculiarly connected with it by their public avowals nearly eighteen months ago.

The Baltimore convention expressed the deepest interest in the territory of Oregon. In the canvass of the presidential election, the same decided sentiments were manifested. The President's first prompt, strong manly word, in full response to that convention, was "to the Oregon our right is clear and unquestionable."

Let that word be spoken again by the man whom millions of freemen have called to occupy the "great central post of the civilization of popular power," and who doubts that the democracy of the whole Union will repeat it, with a full determination to stand by the rights of their country? When that word goes forth from the constituted authorities of the nation, "Our right to Oregon is clear and unquestionable," who doubts that it will go through the length and breadth of the land, and that it will be hailed as it goes, by the democratic party with one unanimous amen? And what then?—We answer this then—the democracy of this country will stand to its word. It will not flinch. Nor will the honest, patriotic, determined whig flinch either.

We observe that several journals are greatly occupied with rumors of a proposition submitted, or about to be submitted, by the English government, that Oregon shall remain for some twenty years longer under the stipulation of 1818, in the joint occupation of the two nations, with the understanding that at the close of the stipulated period, the Oregon colonists may decide for themselves whether they will then exist as an independent nation, or whether they will belong to the United States or to England. A few days ago we took occasion to show how this theory of joint occupation works in practice. We then showed that it resulted through the surreptitious agency of the Hudson Bay Company, in the extension of English law over the whole unoccupied territory; while every measure recognizing the American citizens there as our citizens, and as entitled to the protection of our laws, had been regarded in England, at least, as violating the treaty stipulation. In our judgment, it is full time that this state of things should cease. We believe that Congress will so decree. On the subject of the rumored proposition, to which we have alluded, we quote with pleasure the following just sentiments from the French journal in New York, the "Courrier des Etats Unis." They are entitled to the more consideration, as the sentiment of a comparatively disinterested third party.

"Let not the Americans," says the Courrier, be deceived. All that England wishes, all that she aims at in presenting this proposition, is to gain time. Of what interest to her is a sojourn of a few years in Oregon? What she desires is a permanent position on the Pacific shore of the American continent. We may rest assured that she will not risk the chances of this hazardous proposition, unless she counts on the new elec-

ments which the lapse of twenty years cannot fail to bring into the question, and, if need be, on the weight of her gold scattered by handfull in Oregon, to incline in her favor the doubtful balance of decision, when the hour of decision shall sound."

How much these considerations are emphasized by the presence and the agency in that region, of the great corporate organization to which we have alluded, is but too manifest. We hold with the Courrier, that such a proposition from England can be no more than a proposition to gain time. And now we say, once for all, that we know of no evidence whatever that such a proposition has been, or will be submitted by the British government.

Meantime, the question must come up in the next Congress, "What shall we do in relation to our citizens in Oregon?" And we have no doubt that the patriotism of Congress will answer, in view of all the facts—recognize them, protect them, establish a communication with them, and extend to them a participation of our own free republican government.

From Mexico.

By the arrival of the Creole from Vera Cruz, the N. O. Picayune of the 9th has full files from the city of Mexico to the 25th of October, and Vera Cruz dates to the 20th ult. Among the passengers by the Creole, was the wife and daughter of the brave but unfortunate General Mejia, who was shot at Puebla by the order of Santa Anna. The Picayune says:

"We learn verbally that the general impression at Vera Cruz when the Creole sailed, was that all difficulties between the United States and Mexico were in a fair way to be amicably settled. La Voz del Pueblo (an opposition journal of the city of Mexico) furnishes the foundation of a report that negotiations were likely to be resumed between the United States and Mexico. It states that in a secret session of the two Chambers of Congress, on the 14th of October, the Minister of Foreign Affairs communicated to them that the Consul of the United States resident at Mexico, had transmitted to him despatches from the Cabinet at Washington, the tenor of which was as follows: That, desiring to avoid hostilities between the two Republics which ought to be firmly united by sympathy and a thousand ties of mutual interest, the Government at Washington was disposed to submit the affair of Texas to negotiation, and that, in order to arrive at a determination of the matter at once reasonable and honorable to both parties, it would send an envoy extraordinary, should the Government be disposed to receive him. The Government of Mexico replied, that the relation between the two countries being broken it would admit him as the simple private bearer of a message in question upon the condition that, first of all, the United States Government should withdraw its squadron from the waters of Vera Cruz.

The Master of the Creole reports that when he sailed from Vera Cruz, the U. S. Squadron had taken its departure. This may be deemed of significance, if the above report be correct."

SHOCKING DEATH.—The Wooster Democrat says a Mr. Henderson, some 50 odd years of age, a man of family, and possessed of some property, an old resident of Wayne county and sustaining a fair character aside from the vice of intemperance, was burned to death on Sunday, by falling from his chair into fire, being so drunk he was unable to extricate himself. The family were temporarily absent, and after lying on the fire, for about half an hour as supposed, he was discovered by his daughter, who dragged his crumpled and roasted corpse from the flames!—*Cleveland Herald.*

ANOTHER AWFUL WARNING.—On Monday last, a Corner's Jury held an inquest over the body of Hugh Savage, late of Canton township. The verdict of the Jury was, that the deceased came to his death by perishing with cold on Sabbath night whilst in a state of intoxication. An empty Liquor jug was found by the side of the deceased when the body was discovered; but which had been drained to complete exhaustion. Language is not at all adequate to portray the awful character of the case here referred to. Neither tongue nor pen can describe the true condition of the poor drunkard who thus fell a prey to his insatiable thirst for strong drink. He died when no eye was near to pity, no arm to save. His jug was the only companion of his last moments.—*Washington (Pa.) Examiner.*

Gen. Henry Lee, one of the oldest settlers of Kentucky, died at his residence in Mason county in that state, on the 24th ult.

A fine negro baby was lately found in a bundle of rags in Southwark Philadelphia. A piece of paper attached to it, asked the public to "take good care of this child."

Hon. Washington Poe, Whig member of Congress elect from the 3d (Macomb) district of Georgia, has resigned his seat on account of imperative personal engagements.

The Portage Sentinel.

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Wednesday, November 26, 1845.



FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

DAVID TOD.

A Word about Ourselves.

One half of the year has elapsed since we commenced the publication of the *Portage Sentinel*. Six months ago we entered upon what was regarded by many as a dangerous enterprise of publishing in this County, a Democratic paper. Our opponents "predicted" that we would be "sleeping at our post in a six months' time"—that our attempt would meet with a like fate of those which had preceded it—and those who were friendly to our enterprise, and anxious for our success, feared that the predictions of our opponents would be verified. Numerous attempts having before been made to establish a Democratic paper in this County which had all failed, and friends were loth to become our patrons, lest we should not succeed; and many who were anxious to render us their assistance, feared to do so, lest it should be rendered in vain. Democratic papers from neighboring Counties, and papers from abroad had found their way into the County. Under these discouraging circumstances, we commenced this experiment, ourselves, confident of success. In the commencement, our subscription list numbered but about three hundred, and it has increased in the mean time to about eight hundred. We are more confident than ever before of succeeding in this undertaking. From the promptness of many of our subscribers (to whom our sincere thanks are due), we have been able to keep clear of the embarrassments which are too often the cause of the failures of attempts like this. We are far from being disheartened or discouraged, thus far, and we believe that the publication of our paper is firmly established and if our subscribers will but be punctual, and in that way manifest their desire for our success, we can assure them that "there is no such word as fail" with us.

Notwithstanding our circulation is greater by hundreds than we ourselves believed it would be so soon after our commencement, yet we think it might, by a little exertion, be increased. The long winter evenings are at hand when ample time is afforded every one to read. The Legislature and Congress will be in session before the issuing of our next paper, the Messages of the President and of the Governor, will soon be delivered, and they will undoubtedly be of much interest to all. We intend to publish weekly as correct an account of the proceedings of Congress and of our State Legislature during their coming sessions as we shall be able to do, and we confidently believe that one or two hundred good new subscribers might be added to our list. We ask our friends if they will not endeavor to increase our circulation.

LOUISIANA.—Mr. Harmanson, democrat, has been chosen to fill the vacancy in the third district. The new Constitution has been adopted almost unanimously. By this Constitution the Legislature is prohibited from chartering banks of circulation.

NEW GOVERNOR OF IOWA.—Mr. James Clarke, of Burlington, has been appointed Governor of Iowa, in place of John Chambers, removed. Mr. Clarke, is a printer, a sound Democrat and of course a clever fellow, and no doubt will make a good Governor.

NEW HAMPSHIRE SENATOR.—Benning W. Jenness of Strafford has been appointed by Gov. Steele, to be Senator in Congress until the meeting of the legislature, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Levi Woodbury.

THE BOSTON POST gives the following new definition of the word happiness: "A soft couch by the fire, a new novel, a pretty wife, a dozen cigars, a bottle of port, a loose gown, easy slippers, and a good conscience."

THOMAS L. HAMER declines having his name brought before the Democratic State Convention, as one of the persons from among whom the democratic candidate for Governor may be selected.

DISSOLUTION OF THE UNION.—The Glasgow Emancipation Society, says a correspondent of the National Intelligencer, at their last meeting unanimously resolved, "That it is the duty of the friends of liberty and equal rights in Great Britain to combine, and, by Christian, peaceful and bloodless means, to seek the dissolution of the American Union, as the gigantic enemy of freedom and the rights of man."

A gentleman in one of the interior towns, is so much opposed to capital punishment, that he refused to hang his gate.

Ladies who redder their cheeks, will find plenty to blacken their character. That's true. We don't know who said it.

Fire.

On Friday morning last our citizens were aroused at the early hour of four, by the cry of "Fire! Fire!" We are informed by those who were nearest the spot, that a stranger at that precise moment came from the Canal to the square and desired to enquire the road to Freedom. Perceiving a bright light in the row of buildings adjoining the office of the Ohio Star, he went there and discovered the flames bursting from the west side and roof of the office of F. W. Tappan, Esq. As soon as he recovered from his momentary surprise he sounded the alarm, which brought a large body of our citizens to the spot.

Great credit is due to them for their prompt and active exertions, by dint of which alone the dwellings and perhaps the lives of many were saved from the conflagration. The books and papers were immediately removed to a place of safety, and the fire was extinguished with a small damage to the building.

Had it not been for this providential discovery at its commencement, serious indeed would have been the loss we should now have to record.

There is no absolute certainty as to the origin of the fire. We are informed that there had been no fire in the office of Mr. Tappan since Monday, and the building was fired upon the outside. It is generally believed that it originated from the carelessness of a neighbor in respect to his ashes. Whether this was the case or not, let this prove a sufficient admonition to our readers, that they cannot be too careful and vigilant to guard against fires. Cold weather, the season of fires is just at hand. Look well to the security of your stove pipes and chimneys, and, above all, be careful of your deposits of ashes. Do not entrust children with the removal of your ashes nor ever suffer them to carry live coals of fire from hearth to hearth. Never put your ashes into a wooden barrel or pail. Procure a tin or iron vessel if you have no place of brick or stone in which to deposit them.

Destructive Fire in Chillicothe.

CHILICOTHE, Nov. 19.
A fire broke out in our city, last night, between 11 and 12 o'clock, in the building on the corner of Paint and Main streets, occupied by Douglas & Lansing, Druggists, the Scioto Gazette Printing Office, and Miller's Confectionary. This building was entirely destroyed, with 7 or 8 frame ones adjoining, as follows: The dry good stores of Sultzbacher and Heru, John Ewing's saddler shop, the Advertiser printing office, Gibbs & Robinson's tailor shop, Churchills boot and shoe shop, Steele's tailor shop, and Alexander Ewing's saddler shop.

C. C. Allen the proprietor of the Gazette, lost every thing in his office. The press of the Advertiser office and most of the type were saved. The other establishments succeeded in rescuing a portion of their goods from the flames, though in a damaged condition.

We have not heard an estimate of the entire loss.—*Ancient Metropolis.*

ZANESVILLE COURIER AND OHIO REPUBLICAN.—We this morning received the Fourth number of the New Series of this sheet.—Messrs. W. & M. Peters—who have heretofore conducted this paper, have disposed of their interest to DAVID H. LYMAN, Esq. late resident of this place.

Mr. LYMAN is possessed of many qualifications which are requisite in a good editor, and we extend to him a fraternal *fraternal*. Though advocating different measures of National and State policy, the bitterness of party spirit need not produce any alienation between brethren of the press, or restrain them from the usual courtesies of life.

We commend the Courier to those who approve its sentiments.

THE BUFFALO PILOT, a neutral paper says that the "Hon. Thomas Corwin is mentioned in some quarters as a proper person to be the Whig candidate for the Presidency in 1848. It is a year too early for any party to designate its candidate, and Mr. Corwin has been scarcely prominent enough in public life to entitle him to the honor of a nomination.

It is likely that the Whig candidate for that high office will be either John McLean, Daniel Webster, Winfield Scott, or Henry Clay" or—somebody else! no matter who.

THE EDITOR OF THE AMERICAN DEMOCRAT, says that "some editors are in the habit of putting whiskey in their ink, in order to give spirit to their editorials."

Some editors are also in the habit of putting whiskey down their throats for the same purpose.

WM. C. WOODBRIDGE, author of the modern school Geography, died at Boston on Sunday last, aged 50.

AN EDITOR AT A DINNER TABLE, being asked if he would take some pudding, replied: "Owing to a crowd of other matter, I am unable to make room for it."

HOGS AND SHEEP IN OHIO.—The value of the hogs and sheep in the State of Ohio is estimated at \$10,000,000 and not taxed.

A MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH has been put in operation between Buffalo and Lockport, distance some 50 miles.

Governor Dorr is going to run for a seat in the next Legislature of Rhode Island.

Lewis C. Levin, the Native Congressman from Philadelphia has sued the Correspondent of the Union for libel.

IT IS SAID that the Magnetic Telegraph will be completed between Baltimore and Philadelphia by the 1st of the next month.

Census of New York City.

The entire population of the commercial metropolis is upwards of 320,000. Of this number, about one-half only were born in the city. More than one fourth of the whole, or 95,583, are natives of Great Britain. There are 64,253 persons entitled to vote. (The vote of the city last fall was 65,053.) The number of Aliens is 61,861, a large portion of whom are children. The number of blacks is 11,831, and of these only 103 are voters. The total number of Deaf and Dumb in the city, is 250; Blind, 58; Idiots, 39; Lunatics, 538. The whole number of churches is 172, viz: Baptist, 25; Episcopal, 53; Presbyterian, 30; Congregational, 6; Methodist, 26; Roman Catholic, 13; Dutch Reformed, 23; Universalist, 5; Unitarian, 1; Jewish, 6; Quaker, 4. The cost of the churches, real estate and improvements, is as follows:

Baptist,	\$ 378,890
Episcopal,	1,707,211
Presbyterian,	870,975
Congregational,	102,309
Methodist,	144,240
Roman Catholic,	538,350
Dutch Reformed,	697,600
Universalist,	30,600
Unitarian,	94,000
Jewish,	92,000
Quaker,	101,700

Total, \$4,767,875

The number of Clergymen is 278; and the compensation received by them, (including salaries, perquisites and use of real estate,) is \$268,945.

There are 4 Colleges, 1 University, 3 Academies, 12 Female Seminaries, 6 other incorporated institutions of learning, 1 Normal School, 83 Common Schools, and 263 Private Schools. The number of Pupils attending the Common schools is 23,774. The number attending Private Schools, 6,805.

No. of Inns and Taverns,	1,360
" Wholesale Stores,	1,681
" Retail "	4,189
" Groceries, "	1,944

Total, 9,152

No. of Farmers & Agriculturalists,	267
" Merchants,	8,177
" Manufacturers,	1,687
" Mechanics,	31,638
" Attorneys,	1,614
" Clergymen,	278
" Physicians and Surgeons,	863

Total, 45,554

The number of Mills, Iron Works, Distilleries, Breweries, Factories, &c., is 132. The Iron Works are 49 in number. The value of the raw material used in them during the last year was \$995,489; value of manufactured articles, \$2,090,417. There are three Cotton Factories, which last years manufactured 556,800 yards of cotton cloth; also 12 Woolen Mills, which, during the same period, manufactured 25,886 yards of woollens.—There are 10 Distilleries and Breweries, and the value of the articles manufactured amounted to \$1,183,609 in one year.

Scene at the Gallows.

John Long, Aaron Long, his brother, and Cranville Young, were executed at Rock Island, on the 25th ult. for the murder of Col. George Davenport, last 4th of July. John Long addressed the crowd, substantially admitting his own guilt, but earnestly protesting the innocence of his brother and Young. After this, the following horrible scene occurred, as described by a correspondent of the Chicago News:—

After Long had closed, he returned to his seat, and after consulting the other prisoners returned and stated that it was their dying request that their bodies be given to their friends, and not to the physicians. Mr. Gatchell now stepped forward and offered up a short and appropriate prayer; after which, Mr. Haney read a psalm. The prisoners now severally shook hands with those on the scaffold, and with each other. Aaron Long and Young were nearly overcome with emotion. John quite calm and collected. The sheriff bound their arms, put the caps over their faces, and led them forward upon the drop. Taking the axe, he severed the rope at one blow, and down went drop, letting them fall the distance of four feet. But now remained a scene most revolting to behold, and most horrible to tell. The middle rope broke letting Aaron Long fall, striking his back upon the beam below, & lying insensible from the strangling caused by the rope before it broke. For a moment not a human being moved, all were horrified, and seemed riveted to their places.—Soon, however, the officers descended, and lifted him up, when he recovered his senses, and was again led upon the gallows, suffering intensely, raising his hands and crying out, "the Lord have mercy on me! You are hanging an innocent man. And (pointing to his brother,) there hangs my poor brother; but alas! he heeded it not. He was already beyond his sympathy—he was left alone to endure the dreadful sight of his brother's last agonies, and once more to pass through the dread scene—the rope—the platform—the axe! I shall never forget the appearance of the man as he sat upon the bench, a large bloody streak about his neck, his body trembling all over, while preparations were making for his final fall.

As he was ascending the gallows, signs of an outbreak among the crowd were evident. Various expressions of horror and insubordination were freely uttered. But the wretched victim of the law was at length despatched, and the crowd dispersed.

From the Mansfield Shield and Banner.
Germans, Look at This.

Every reader will recollect how obsequious and neighborly the whigs became to the German population of our country just before the Presidential election. We then said that so soon as the election was over, the old federal epithets and malignant opposition would be directed against them. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, and Henry Clay's biographer, was one of those who by every stratagem attempted to secure German votes for Henry Clay. Now hear this same Prentice since the election—he says "no wonder so many THICK HEADED, MIS-SHAPEN, IGNORANT GER-MANS, come to this country after reading the papers their friends send to them!" The following is the article alluded to:

READ! READ!

"Whom the Gods intend to destroy, they first make mad."

German papers published in this country have been prohibited from entering the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate and the Grand Duchy of Hesse. The reason, we presume, why they have been prohibited is, that they are very generally Locooco papers, and contain a great deal more indigestible twattle about agrarian liberty and equality than kings and dukes know what to do with. A Locooco paper in German and read in Germany, must sound strange indeed. No wonder so many thick-headed, misshapen, ignorant Germans come to this country after reading the papers their friends send to them. We are glad the Hanoverian King and the Grand Duke of Hesse have prohibited the circulation of these incendiary publications, within their dominions, as they not only induce emigration, but predispose the minds of emigrants in favor of Locoocoism, before they leave their native soil.—*Lou. Journal.*

The Louisville Democrat in remarking upon the above paragraph says:—

"This is one of the most extraordinary paragraphs that we have seen in an American paper. 'A Locooco paper in German, read in Germany, must sound strange indeed.' We have no doubt it would; and so did our declaration of independence sound very strange. It sounded very strange to the Grand Duke of Hesse in '76; and he, accordingly, hired his subjects out to England to put down this strange doctrine! They did not succeed. This strange heresy only increased. Now it goes back to the very doors of the Grand Duke—and what says this anti-American editor? He is glad the Hanoverian King and Grand Duke have prohibited these incendiary publications within their dominions!!

Glad to hear that the principles of civil and religious liberty are shut out from Europe!! It is German publications from America that are prohibited, and a whig editor rejoices at it.—Would it not be well to prohibit publications in this country that are not of the true political faith? The Journal has got beyond even federalism. He is now the advocate of monarchy, and the principles of arbitrary government.

Upon the same ground, American books should be prohibited, and the circulation of news from America should, by all means, be prevented. We are not indeed surprised at the conduct of crowned heads. It will not do to discuss the equal rights of man in that country. It will not do to let the people know that there is a place in the world where man is free. It is perfectly consistent with the genius of their governments to suppress these papers. If the principles of their government are right, this act is right. He that justifies the latter, of course, justifies the former. We are glad that whiggery is showing itself. It is just what might be expected from it. It is the ally of foreign despotism. Let it show distinctly its cloven foot; so that the people may understand it. We have no doubt the editor is sincere, he does not wish emigrants to read American papers before they come here. He had rather, they would come with all their old notions of political degradation, adopt them, fully imbued with the principles of arbitrary governments. They will then be good material for the whig party;—ready to bow to all the aristocratic schemes of that ever active and designing faction who wish a government of wealth over numbers. Such an avowal from an American press!

Our readers will notice one thing which is worthy of special remark. It is the Locooco papers, that are so offensive to the King of Hanover and the Grand Duke; whig papers would suit their high mightiness remarkably well. They might circulate without disturbing the calm of despotism. This we had thought before; but we did not expect to see it acknowledged so soon in the Journal. Can't our neighbor get their majesties to republish the Louisville Journal in their dominions, in order to counteract the effect of Locooco papers?"